

Alexandria
AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser
INTELLIGENCER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

[No. 552.]

The subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER, and having given Bond and Security as the law directs solicits a share of the public patronage; he has taken the Store belonging to Mr. Joseph Riddle, at the Corner of King and Union Streets, where he will be ready to receive GOODS for sale the beginning of next week.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhd's.
Sugar in hhd's and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburges,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Mullin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sewing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

September 21. Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On the 1st day of October next will be sold on the premises a credit of 60 days for negotiable notes with approved indorsers or bills on London or White Haven at 120 days sight—the following valuable property.

One lot of ground bounded and lying on Union Street 54 feet 10 1/2 inches to the north of King Street and running thence northerly with Union Street 21 feet 1 1/2 inches to Fayette Street thence with the line of that street 70 feet.

One lot of ground lying upon Union Street 126 feet to the north of King Street and running thence northerly Union Street 46 feet 6 inches thence eastwardly with a line parallel King Street 70 feet.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 13. Vendue Master.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from George Coryell, to the Subscriber, on Friday the 8th of October, at 4 o'clock, will be exposed to sale, on the premises,

A two story Frame HOUSE, situate on the north-east corner of Duke and Union Streets, with a lease of 7 years and 5 months of the Lot on which said House is built, subject to a ground rent of 12l. per annum.

Also, an annual ground rent of twenty pounds.

Sept. 16. JAMES KEITH, jun. drot.

10 Pipes 4th Proof Brandy,
20 Hhds. Brown Sugar, (1st quality)
20 Puncheons Jamaica and Grenada Rum,
10 Bales Cotton,
20 Quarter Casks, F & FF English Gunpowder,
50 Bags Pearl Barley,
1000lb. Fine Ground Ginger,

FOR SALE, BY

R. B. JAMESON.

September 11. d

Just Received

From NORFOLK, fresh

LIMES & ORANGES.

Also, on hand—

A QUANTITY OF

CYDER VINEGAR.

THOMAS SIMMS.

Sept. 16. d

For Boston & Salem,

The ship

MARY & SALLY;

JACOB ORCUTT, Master.



For freight or passage apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for sale,

Beerboom Gurrachs,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Nankeens,
Hyson, Hysonskin, and Souchong Teas,
Russia Sheetings, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cordage, West India and N. E. Rum,
A small quantity of very excellent Cheese.

September 14. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholesale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King Street, between Royal and Fairfax Streets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to those who purchase to sell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Beuner; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parsons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin; Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanckdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Visit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Castle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker; Mordant, by Dr. Moore; The Armenian, or Ghost of Scer, a history founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller; Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowland, 2 vols. in one; Adventures of Gaudencia di Lucca, the Abbess, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakespeare papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Pool of Quality, or the History of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke; Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret History, by Ann Yearley; a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Gossip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miscellanies.

Epitome of the History of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George III. 8vo. Beauties of Nature delineated, or Philosophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seasons of the Year, selected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taylor's Factory, Biographies of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Constitutions of the United States with the latest amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themistocles, with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himself; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of fashionable, modern Songs; American Songster; Patriotic Medley; Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Methodist Hymns and spiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Testaments, Scott's Lessons, Murray's English Reader; Introduction to the English Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Plater's Columbian Orator; Webster's Institutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1st part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's English Grammar; Althe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Erasmus; do. Corderi; Rudinow's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Assistant; Dilworth's Schoolmaster's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Goose's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spanish Rogues; Religious Courtship; Conquest of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jester's Cheap Repository.

Stationary.

Lead Inkstands with glass holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books assorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities; Foolscap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and slate Pencils; and a general assortment of

Blank Books,

consisting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waste and Cash Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and small hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice.

April 20. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from William Busby to the Subscribers, in behalf of William Sloggat, will be exposed to sale, upon the Premises, on Monday, the 20th day of September,

Two LOTS OF GROUND,

ONE the corner Lot of Duke and Royal Streets, forty-six and a half feet on Duke Street, and seventy-four feet on Royal Street, The other Lot beginning the north side of the house occupied by the Rev. James Muir, twenty-three feet front on Royal Street and back to a line parallel with the west side of the Methodist meeting-house. The terms to be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM CARNE.

CHARLES SLADE.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the above Property is postponed until Thursday the 23d, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Wm. CARNE.

C. SLADE.

Sept. 20. d

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock,

noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, another TRACT of LAND of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, State of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for approved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr. James Masterfan of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

Just Published,

BY COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE,

A NEW NOVEL,

Entitled the

BEGGAR BOY;

(Price one Dollar.)

By THOMAS BELLAMY, late editor of the London Critical Reviews.

July 30.

Just Received

From NORFOLK, fresh

LIMES & ORANGES,

And a few excellent SMITHFIELD HAMS, best JAR RAISINS, and CHEESE, of an excellent quality.

A. WILLIS.

Sept. 15. d

Cash given for rags.

Public Sale.

TO MORROW at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Col. HOOE'S WHARF, 17 Hhds. and 13 Tierces of brown Sugar, of a superior Quality, at a Credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable Notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Sept. 21.

William Hodgson

Has for Sale, on very reasonable Terms,

40 Bales coarse Woolens,

19 Puncheons 3d Proof Grenada Rum,

1000 Bushels Liverpool Salt,

20 Tierces bottled London Brown Stout,

Old Port Wine in bottles,

18 Thousand rough hhd. and barrel Staves,

200 Grindstones,

Sept. 21. d

Six Cents Rewards.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday the 20th inst. a bound Girl named SALLY BINKS. I will give the above Reward to any person who will fetch her home, but no Charges or Thanks.

SMITH KEITH.

Sept. 21. d

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME

SCHOONER,

Lying at Herbert's wharf, about fifty tons burthen, nearly new and in complete order.—Also, for Sale on board said Schooner, a quantity of CEDAR POSTS.

Sept. 20. d

THE SUBSCRIBER

Intending to supply the market of Alexandria with the different kinds of FISH which the waters of the Potomac affords has prepared a Subscription Paper which will be open at the Coffee-House for the space of 10 days from this date. Any gentleman desirous of being supplied with FISH may be furnished with the paper upon application to the manager of the C. House.

J. B. SMITH.

September 11. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A STOUT NEGRO LAD, whose honesty can be vouched for. For such, a liberal price will be given.

R. B. JAMESON.

Sept. 18. d

TO BE SOLD.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from Samuel Cooper to the Subscriber, for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Samuel Cooper to Philip G. Marsteller, will be exposed to Sale, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being the 4th day of October, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A PIECE OF GROUND,

With the the APPURTENANCES, situate in the town of Alexandria, on the north side of King Street and to the westward of Patrick Street, fronting on King Street 24 feet, and running back 100 feet to the Alley.

THOMAS SWANN.

Sept. 18. d

HAY in BUNDLES

Of about 200 pounds each, for sale by WM. HARTSHORNE.

qth mo 2d. d

GUNPOWDER.

Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, by the quarter cask. Also, Refined Salt Petre, by the quarter cwt. or larger quantity. A constant supply of those articles from the Manufactory, will be kept for sale on the lowest terms, by

LAWRASON & SMOOT.

April 8. eodm

posed to have
1795

NEW
We have b
Bordeaux pay
contents of w
Such American
were announce
under the ma
establishing a
Marseilles, m
our commerci
Dijon and oth
the vineyards
they had susta
the early part
affording more
able vintage
A distemper r
in the depart
et Garonne;
perfect had p
other departm

Acts o
Arrete of 9 M
establishing
The Confir
port of the M
Council of S
decree:

Art. I. T
foreign merc
faillies.

II. The e
all kinds of
entry of whi
also for such
to the certifi
following are
tured mercha
this denomi
wines, brand
cocoa, and a
productions.

Magazine
ed with tw
remain with
customs.

III. Merc
for foreign
have proved
imported in
be reimburse
in proportion
the fabricati

IV. Th
as respects
all goods at
which is pe
designated b

V. The
nared for em
ous, shall, a
in two regist
pose, by the

The confi
of the rece
consideration
the year, th
tered as fict
duties there

VI. Th
shall not ex
The goods a
which is pr
within this
permitted,
condition, a

VII. Sh
den in who
goods and m
that part of
cated by the
where the d
hibited goo
be withraw
portation, f
place, and t
shall be lac
unless to ter

VIII. T
ative to the
executed at
ry particula
ations of the

Sign d
By the
Secretary o
Signed,

Arrived
Eagle, Pass
Baltimore;
leans; Sall
—, Aux
Advertis
Pdz, of a

ADDRESS on the Subject of the "Report of a committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, late secretary of the treasury."

[CONTINUED.]

4th. The committee say, that "the expenses in relation to the civil list, being chiefly for salaries, are not otherwise liable to abuse, than in cases where monies advanced to agents, have not been applied to the objects, for which the advance was made, and have not been afterwards regularly accounted for; and that "amongst the subordinate agents, to whom monies have been advanced, for miscellaneous objects of a civil nature, some appear to be delinquent, and some not to have rendered their accounts; as will be seen by a reference to the document, marked (D) here-with reported." The document marked (D), which could alone render these observations intelligible, has not been printed; at least, it is not connected with the printed report, which was laid before the house of representatives. The imagination of the public is therefore left to wander without restraint. It is only to be inferred from the report, that "some part of the expenses of the civil list are liable to abuse; that some of the subordinate agents, to whom monies have been advanced for objects of a miscellaneous nature, appear to be delinquent, and that others have not rendered their accounts; the nature of the abuses to which the expenditures were liable, the names of those individuals who appear to be delinquent, and whether there are, or are not good reasons why the accounts are not fully rendered, are the only interesting facts which the committee should have investigated, and all these are left in a state of total uncertainty.

It is fortunately in my power to supply some of these deficiencies; I am as well acquainted with the state in which the business of the treasury was left, at the close of the year 1800, as any committee of congress can possibly be. The accounts to which the committee refer, as those of subordinate agents, & which are described by a form of expression, which may lead the public to consider them as mere agents of the executive departments, appointed to receive and disburse the compensation of the civil list, are, in fact, the marshals of the districts; officers of the government of the United States of high rank, and great responsibility; whose duties are, indeed attended with much risk to their estates, but who give bonds to indemnify the public and individuals.

The monies, which the marshals receive out of the funds, appropriated for the civil list, are chiefly for the compensations of jurors and witnesses, the contingent expenses of courts, and the custody of prisoners. The expenditures are made in small sums, and to a great number of individuals. In proportion to their amount, they perhaps comprise a more tedious detail, than any other accounts. It is a fact, which I well know, and which cannot be disputed, that this class of accounts has, in general, been rendered with punctuality. In a few instances, have monies been paid under special circumstances, chiefly for expenses occasioned by insurrections, and to jurors and witnesses, which the officers of the treasury have not considered themselves authorized to allow. One case, at least, of this description, is well known to the legislature. The questions, which have arisen, are in respect to sums of considerable amount, and they are only evidence of a diversity of opinion, which in all human affairs is unavoidable. I am certain, that, if every real question, in relation to the expenses of the civil list, shall be decided against the claimants, and if they, and their sureties, prove insolvent, suppositions, which can never be realized, that the public loss on the score of civil list expenses, can never exceed a few thousand dollars. I have examined statements and am unable to discover, and therefore do not believe, that in the payment of the compensation and salaries of the members of the legislative, executive and judicial departments, of every grade from the establishment of the government, the public have sustained a loss of a single dollar. If, in particular instances, any of the marshals are found to be delinquent, the cases ought to be specified; the penalties of the law ought to pursue the offenders. I do not mean to be the advocate of delinquency, but merely to dispel the obscurity with which the report of the committee has surrounded transactions, which have been collected with fidelity, regularity and success.

5th. The next subject to which the committee have directed their attention, relates to the expenditures "incident to the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

It is truly stated in the report, that monies for defraying the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, were "till lately, paid to the secretary of state, who used to disburse the same." From the letter of Mr. Gallatin, it appears, "that the secretary of state no longer receives any money;" that the sums required for this part of the public service, are paid immediately at the treasury to the agents, or other individuals, to whom they were formerly advanced by him, and these are at once charged, and made accountable to the treasury." That "those agents are principally the purveyors of public supplies at Philadelphia, and bankers in England and Holland."

An obvious question arises: What consequences are expected from this deviation from a practice commenced when Mr. Jefferson was secretary of state, and continued to the era of the present administration? The only answer which can be given involves a dilemma which cannot recommend the new practice. Either the requisitions of the secretary of state are imperative, or they are not. If they are imperative, if the secretary of state can designate the agent who is to be the receiver, and the sum to be advanced; if he is moreover competent to direct the mode of applying the money, after the advance has been made; if the treasury, as formerly, are merely to judge whether there exists an appropriation by law, and afterwards to adjust the accounts of the secretary of state, then the new practice is a mere change of form, without any real object or effect, except that of obliging the officers of the treasury, to perform the duty of the clerks of the department of state. On the other hand, if the secretary of the treasury is to designate the agents, judge of the expediency of making advances, or in any manner, to direct the subsequent application of the money, so as to exempt the secretary of state from responsibility, then the secretary of the treasury has, indeed acquired a new, and solid addition of power and influence in the government at the expense of a co-ordinate department. Upon either supposition, it may be doubted whether the innovation does not tend to confound authorities between which there ought to be preserved a clear and visible distinction.

The committee proceed to observe; that "the accounts of Messrs. Jefferson, Marshall, and Madison, who have, at various periods," been secretaries of state, "have been settled, and no balance is due thereon. A suit, not yet decided, has been instituted against Mr. Randolph, formerly secretary of state, for a balance unaccounted for by him. The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not yet finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3,383 dollars and twenty cents, erroneously paid by him, for the freight of a vessel supposed to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli; and with another sum of 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance, made to Samuel Hodgdon, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive. Both these sums, it is believed, may and will be recovered from the persons, to whom they were respectively advanced. But the principal reason, which appears to have prevented an ultimate settlement with him, arises from the circumstance of his not having applied the whole of the money, drawn by him from the treasury, to the specific objects, for which it was appropriated by law. For the extent and result of this misapplication, the committee refer to the statement marked (C.) accompanying the communication of the secretary of the treasury, under date of the 2d of March. From this statement, it appears, that Mr. Pickering drew from the Treasury, under the appropriations made for defraying the expenses incident to the intercourse with foreign nations; for negotiating treaties with the Barbary powers; and for the contingent expenses of government; the sum of sixty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-seven cents, more than he applied to those several objects, which together with the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents, gained by him on the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of seventy-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-three dollars and eleven cents. The same statement (C.) will shew

that the whole of this sum was expended by him, on objects of a public nature, (as far as the committee can ascertain the facts) but this expenditure having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the misapplication of the money has prevented the controller of the Treasury from settling his accounts."

With a view to a due explanation of the true state of Mr. Pickering's accounts, I deem it proper to transcribe the observations of Mr. Gallatin upon the accounts of the several Secretaries of State, that they may be more conveniently compared with those of the committee. It is, however, proper to premise, that the diversity between the two representations respecting the accounts of Mr. Marshall, is to be attributed to a settlement, subsequent to the date of Mr. Gallatin's letter on the 2d of March, and prior to the report of the committee on the 29th of April, 1802.

"In relation to the accounts under the controul of the department of state, those of Mr. Jefferson have been settled since the 31st of December, in the year 1793, and no balance is due thereon. Those of Mr. Randolph have been adjusted, and a suit instituted, ever since the year 1797, for a balance of about 31,000 dollars, which, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the comptroller, to bring it to issue, has not yet been decided. The difficulty to recover balances due to the United States, being one of the great impediments to the public service, extracts of the correspondence of the district attorney of Virginia, on that subject, marked (B.) are annexed. The accounts of Mr. Marshall have been rendered, but are not settled. Those of the present secretary of state, for the short time, during which he received public monies, are settled, and no balance is due thereon. Those of Mr. Pickering have been rendered, and his general account has been stated by the auditor. By this it appears, that with the exception of two items, suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties, he has accounted for all the public monies received by him, so far as to show, that the whole has been applied for public purposes. But as he has only designated the persons to whom the monies were advanced by him without specifying, under their respective appropriations, the objects for which they were thus advanced, it is not practicable to state, with precision, how much has been paid by him under each distinct head of expenditure. It is, however, evident from the account itself, and from a sketch, stated by Mr. Kimball, late clerk in his department, that although he drew the monies from the treasury, under distinct appropriations, he did not sufficiently attend to those, in the application of the money, but has in many instances, applied the sums drawn under one head, to another head of expenditure; and has therefore, in some cases spent less, and in others more than was authorized by law. The statement (C.) shews the excess, which it appears has been thus expended, so far as the same can be ascertained. The greater part of the sums thus expended for certain objects, is covered by appropriations made principally after the expenditure had taken place; and in order to enable the comptroller to pass the whole of the accounts, some further appropriations are still necessary."

The statement marked (C) referred to by Mr. Gallatin, exhibits the following sums expended by Mr. Pickering beyond the sums drawn by him, under the appropriation to which they refer:

Under the head of prize causes	13,231 83
British treaty	27,094 35
Spanish treaty	32,747 36
Payments by James Munroe, Esq. to Madame De La Fayette,	5,509 57
Total, dolls.	78,583 11
The sums before mentioned are represented to have been paid out of the following funds, received or acquired by Mr. Pickering:	
Foreign intercourse, being a balance of monies received under this head,	22,734 81
Expenses in relation to Mediterranean powers,	36,928 42
Contingent expenses of government,	4,331 34
Gain on the purchase of bills of exchange,	14,588 44
Total, dolls.	78,583 11

The following remarks are, however, added by Mr. Gallatin to this statement: "It is believed that the secretary of the treasury may with the consent of the secretary of state, draw warrants in favor of T. Pickering to be paid out of the unexpended balances of appropriations, which will cover the whole of the above expenditure, the following sums excepted, for which new appropriations will be wanted, viz: "Prize causes, 8,231 82

* Spanish treaty,
General La Fayette, 1,020 63
5,509 57

Dolls. 14,762 22
I desire any candid man to peruse the report of the committee & the letter of Mr. Gallatin & well as favorable representation of the transactions of Mr. Pickering.

Mr. Gallatin expressly admits that Mr. Pickering's accounts have been rendered, and stated by the auditor, and that with the exception of two items (suspended for want of vouchers, or disputed by the parties) he has accounted for all the public monies received by him, so far as to show, that the whole has been applied for public purposes. With the exception of Mr. Madison's accounts, of which I have no knowledge, I can assert, that no secretary of state has ever accounted in any other manner. Unless in relation to the expenditures for objects within the United States, neither Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Randolph, nor Mr. Marshall, could at the time their accounts were settled, do more than exhibit vouchers for monies paid by them to accountable agents of the public. The ultimate account, which is to exhibit the application of the money to the defined objects, must flow from the necessity of the case, be exhibited by the ministers, consuls, agents and bankers, of the U. States in foreign countries:—on this point, the accounts of Mr. Pickering stand on equal ground with those of either of the secretaries.

In vain do we seek, in the report of the committee for the important facts, that the accounts of Mr. Pickering have been stated by the auditor and that subsequent appropriations, by law have sanctioned the principal part of the sum of 78,583 dollars and 11 cents, which they represent as a misapplication of money, which prevents the comptroller from settling the accounts. In respect to the suspended and disputed items, there is a positive opinion advanced, that one sum, being 3,383 dollars and 20 cents, was "erroneously paid for the freight of a vessel, supposed to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli;" and that the other sum being 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, is the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodgdon "for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive." It appears clearly, that the officers of the treasury have formed no definitive opinion on these claims: it is certain that they relate directly to two of the most abstract, litigated, and artificial principles of law; in any event, they involve no question of reputation. Why, therefore, was it mentioned, that Col. Pickering "remains charged" with these sums? Why was it so emphatically represented that he conducted "erroneously," especially if the opinion is considered correct, that both these sums "may and will be recovered from the persons to whom they were respectively advanced?"

The committee have repeatedly represented, that there has been a "misapplication" of the public money, and that this misapplication has prevented the settlement of the accounts. Without enquiring whether it was intended that this word, of doubtful import, should or should not be understood by the community in an odious sense, or the propriety of applying it to this subject, in any sense it may be confidently asserted that the amount so applied has been greatly exaggerated by the committee. The sum stated by the committee is 78,583 dollars and 11 cents, & though it appears from the statement annexed to Mr. Gallatin's letter, that there exists nominal advances to this amount, yet it also appears, that without the actual receipt or payment of one dollar, by the mere form of issuing warrants, and which transaction the laws authorized when the report was made, these balances may be reduced to 14,762 dollars and 2 cents. The system of specific appropriations requires, that, until these warrants are issued, the accounts should remain in their present situation; no act on the part of Mr. Pickering can be effectual; it remains to be performed by the present administration, whenever it may suit their convenience.

The amount of the misapplication, if such it may be called, is thus at once reduced in fact to 14,762 dollars and 2 cents, being less than two hundred dollars above the sum gained to the public on the purchase of bills of exchange. This sum is composed of advances, for defraying the expense of prize causes in England, and remitted to the bankers of the United States in London, 8,231 82 Advances for expenses of running the line between Florida and the United States, in pursuance of the treaty with Spain, 1,020 63 Advances to the family of General La Fayette, by Mr. Munroe, and for

...to have been made in the year
1795: 5,509 57
Total, dolls. 14,762 2
(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

We have been favoured with a file of Bourdeaux papers to July 6, inclusive, the contents of which are chiefly domestic. Such American vessels as had arrived, and were announced for sailing, will be found under the marine head. The arrears, establishing an entrepot or free port at Marseilles, may not be uninteresting to our commercial readers. Accounts from Dijon and other parts of France, represent the vineyards, notwithstanding the injury they had sustained from the hail storms in the early part of the season, reviving and affording more flattering hopes of a favorable vintage than had been anticipated. A distemper rages among the black cattle in the department of Dordogne and of Lot et Garonne; to prevent its spreading, the prefect had prohibited their passage to other departments of the republic.

FRANCE.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Arrete of 9 Messidor (29th June) year 10, establishing an Entrepot at Marseilles.

The Consuls of the republic on the report of the Minister of the Interior, the Council of State, having been heard—

Arrete: I. There shall be an Entrepot for foreign merchandize, in the port of Marseilles.

II. The entrepot shall be real, i.e. for all kinds of goods and merchandize, the entry of which is or shall be prohibited, as also for such which are or shall be subject to the certificate of origin. 2d. For the following articles, all kinds of manufactured merchandizes, (soap is included under this denomination) leaf tobacco, salt fish, wines, brandy, oil, sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, and all kinds of foreign colonial productions.

Magazines shall be provided to be locked with two keys, one of which shall remain with the administration of the customs.

III. Merchants who shall present soap for foreign exportation, and who shall have proved the payment of duties on oil imported in the course of the year, shall be reimbursed three fourths of such duties, in proportion to the quantity of oil used in the fabrication of soap for exportation.

IV. The Entrepot shall be fictitious as respects the demand of merchants for all goods and merchandize, the entry of which is permitted, and which are not designated by article II.

V. The goods and merchandize designated for entrepot, whether real or fictitious, shall, after verification, be entered in two registers, kept for the especial purpose, by the receiver of the customs.

The consignees shall deposit in the hands of the receiver a bond with a valuable consideration for re-exporting, within the year, the goods and merchandize entered as fictitious entrepot, or to pay the duties thereof.

VI. The duration of the real entrepot shall not exceed the term of two years. The goods and merchandize, the entry of which is prohibited, shall be re-exported within this term; goods and merchandize permitted, shall be subject to the same condition, or pay duties.

VII. Ships arriving at Marseilles, laden in whole or in part with prohibited goods and merchandize, shall only approach that part of the port which shall be indicated by the Director of the customs, and where the discharging shall be made—Prohibited goods and merchandize which shall be withdrawn from the entrepot for re-exportation, shall be embarked at the same place, and the vessels, on board which they shall be laden, shall not leave such place unless to let fail.

VIII. The law, and regulations relative to the customs, shall continue to be executed at the port of Marseilles, in every particular, not contrary to the dispositions of the present arrete.

Sign d, BOANAPARTE.

By the first consul.

Secretary of State,

Signed, H. B. MARET.

BOURDEAUX, JULY 2-6.

Arrived the Cora, Bourne, of N. York; Eagle, Paswell, Philad. Betsey, Chulfield, Baltimore; Pilgrim, Urquhart, New Orleans; Sally, Saph, Philad. Fair Trader, Aux Cayes.

Advertised for freight—Ships Enterprize, of and for New York; Carolina,

Grant, of Philadelphia, for St. Sebastians; Margaret, Gardner, for Philadelphia; Blossom, Gunifon, of Charleston for Lisbon; Friendship, E. Gilles, under a Spanish flag, for N. Orleans; Robert, Verdoll, for N. Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

Arrived, ship Rosseau, M'Leven, from Bourdeaux, and last from the Isle of May, which she left on the August. Captain M'Leven brings neither news nor letters from the former, and there were no Philadelphia vessels at the latter port; the following however were there belonging to the Eastern States:

Ship Hope, Egerton; brig Hannah, Bartlett; Eniza, Hillman; Lucretia, Bulkley.

Spoke on the 18th August, in lat. 16 59, long. 35 30, W. the ship Guatimozin, Bumsted, of and from Boston, for the N. W. Coast, and from thence to Canton.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.

Arrived schr. Philip, capt. Jenne, from Martinique.

Left 30th August, 1802, ship —, capt. Hunter, and brig Express, Shermer, of and for Philadelphia, unloading. The schooner Cordelia, Boston of this port, was at Barbadoes the 26th ult.

September 9, in lat. 27 13, long. 71, 30, spoke brig Ann, capt. Benjamin Love of and from Philadelphia, for Jamaica; who informed, that on the night of the 7th, he had a very heavy gale of wind, in which he lost his main yard, main top sail yard and sail, main and fore top mast stay sails, out 5 days.

September 11, in lat. 30 50, l. 72 15, spoke brig Hunter, B. Jenkins, from Turk's Island, for New York.

A large schr. from Cape Francois, came into the Capes with the Philip, bound up. The schooner Charlotte, Salisbury, of and for this port from Jamaica, came into the Capes, on the 15th instant, after a passage of 30 days—short of provisions. Passed a brig in the Bay, bound up, name unknown.

Arrived, Favorite, captain Drummond, from Charleston.

The ship Fidelity, Weems, from New-Orleans, is below.

The ship Samuel Smith, Stiles, and Rebecca, Deal, of this port, arrived at Batavia in April; the former to proceed to Japan.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

* * The Sloop Maria, Capt. O'Mara, lying at Vowell's wharf, will sail for Norfolk, on Sunday morning next.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is published by way of caution to people who handle fire arms.

Two young men who were companions and friends, at Rahway in Jersey, amusing themselves a few days ago in going thro the soldiers exercise, one gave the word of command to the other, and at the word present! the gun was levelled at the one who gave the word, and at the words take aim! the one who had the gun said I will take aim at you, and at the word fire! he did so, not knowing the gun to be loaded, but happily the gun made long fire and gave an opportunity to him who held it to raise the muzzle so that the charge missed his companions head about three inches!!

Levi Lincoln has taken much pains to prove that no monies were paid by government for a lawyer, on account of his absence from duty: The facts are these.

Some time in the summer of 1801, an ignorant half lawyer by the name of Nichols was introduced into the treasury as attorney for that department, on a salary of 1000 dollars a year. He was recommended, I have been informed, by Joseph H. Nicholson of this state. Some legal questions occurring, and being proposed to him, it was found that he knew nothing about his business; and Gallatin converted him into a letter copier, a business just suited to his talents, in which labors 'tis said, he has been ever since employed, at that salary. Provision was made by the law first establishing the treasury department, for an attorney; but none was thought necessary under the federal administrations.

This Nichols was introduced merely to reward him for his violence in favor of Jefferson's election; and when found unfit they made the best of him as a clerk.

Anti Democrat.

REPUBLICAN SAVINGS!

Various reports have been circulated about the sale of the stock which was owned by the government in the bank of the United States, and notwithstanding the anxiety that has been expressed respecting the disposal of such a large amount of national property, and some months have elapsed since the sale, the secretary of the treasury has not thought proper to inform the public, either of the quantity sold, the terms of sale, or the disposition, of the proceeds. On the contrary, we have reason to believe that the whole business was conducted under strict injunction to secrecy. This being the case, an individual may be permitted to state such information respecting the transaction as has come to his knowledge; and leave it to the people to judge of the expediency of the measure, and whether Mr. Gallatin has thereby proved himself to be an able financier, and faithful negotiator.

The number of shares held in the bank and sold to a house in England, were 2,220 on which the United States received half yearly dividends, equal one year with another including a triennial surplus, to 9 per cent per annum; and we are told the sale was made in order to discharge part of a debt due to Money lenders in Holland, for which the government was paying no more than at the rate of 5 per cent interest.

The sale was made in the month of June last, and at the rate of 145 per cent, when the current market price of bank stock was 150 per cent and upwards, both in Philadelphia and New-York; and in London where the dividends are regularly paid to stock-holders by the agents of the bank half-yearly, the price was equal to 155 a 156 per cent.

There is also good reason to believe that the payments for said stock are to be made by instalments, the first of which is not to take place until January, and in the interim the purchaser will receive the July and January dividends, which will no doubt be equal to 9 per cent on each share of 400 dollars, which was their original value. In addition to which, he is allowed to make the payments in bills on Holland, at a rate of exchange 2 per cent above par.

Admitting the foregoing to be a just statement of facts, let us see, without entering into minute calculations of interest, what the house in London will, in all human probability, make by the purchase; and, which is the same thing, what might have been saved to the United States, if Mr. Gallatin had pursued a more prudent line of conduct, by employing suitable agents to operate in favour of the United States.

Dollars.	Dollars.
Actual sales of 2,220 Shares, at 145 per ct.	2,220 Shares, at 155 per ct.
1,287,600	the lowest price in London, 1,376,400
Profit & loss 194,472	Add two dividends, say 9 per ct. on 400 dols per share 79,920
	2 per cent advance or exchange, say 1, 286,600 dollars, = 25,752
1,482,072	1,482,072

The writer will leave it to those who are inclined, to make such comments as they may think proper. This is the first evidence of Mr. Gallatin's financial talents that we have been made acquainted with, and no doubt stands connected with, and may have arisen out of the repeal of the taxes on whiskey and pleasurable carriages.

ECONOMY. (Gaz. U. S.)

CURE for the FEVER and AGUE.
3 1/2 dra. Jesuit Bark,
1 1/2 do. Venus Treacle,
The juice of 2 small Lemons,
1 1/2 gills Port Wine—
Mix them well in a bottle—take one third in the morning, one third at noon, and the remainder in the evening, the day the fit is to come on.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser.

SIR,
RATTLE-SNAKES are generally but erroneously, considered as the most formidable of reptiles. Their most favorite

abode is a rocky or stony country. They issue from these dens when the spring is well advanced, and make a journey of six or seven miles, but they always return home again before the frost sets in. They have the blackest eye of any animal whatever. The male is larger than female, and blacker, but more vicious.—Hogs, and especially ravenous old sows, will devour them, but always leave the head untouched. They multiply very soon, but not one fourth part of their young ones live to maturity.—The young ones are harmless and tarry at home till three or four years old, when they begin to make journeys with the old ones. Rattle snakes have been found with nineteen rattles, by which their age is known, but as the rattles are exposed to wear away, and break off, they are not, on this account, a certain criterion. The persons best acquainted with them, and their next neighbours, never saw one marked by age or decrepitude. Their bite is venomous, but soon cured. They are very bold, and seldom retreat when attacked. Their food is birds, squirrels, &c.

The above is the substance of the information respecting the rattle-snake, given me by a new settler in the back part of this state, who is not only generally intelligent, but has bestowed particular attention on this yet imperfectly known animal.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
A. Z.
[Com. Ad.]

The following correct and sensible remarks are extracted from an oration delivered at Providence on the 7th July last, by the Rev. Nathaniel Bowens: "To every real and enlightened friend, to American liberty, the diffusion of virtue and knowledge through the whole social body, must be an object of the liveliest concern; not indeed of that knowledge which would be necessary to make every citizen a politician; teach him to understand the complicate machinery of government, and ascertain the use and tendency of its movements. On these subjects, to which the greatest preparations of science and experience are scarcely competent, he knows the best knowledge we can be taught is the knowledge of our ignorance. But that degree of knowledge, which is necessary to enable a people to distinguish between plain truths and palpable falsehoods, between the measures of a faction, and the arrangements of sound policy, he knows to be indispensable to civil liberty and peace.

The demagogue, who is ever the worst of tyrants in disguise, may strive to withhold from the people that light by which dark and perfidious purposes would be exposed. But not so the real patriot.—Looking into the course of things around him, if in one place he finds that wretched venality which will gladly barter away a suffrage for a share in the electioneering carousal, he pines and he trembles for his country. If in another quarter he holds some vagrant sufferer in the cause of "oppressed humanity," by doting the credulity of popular ignorance raised to some public post of high and important responsibility, his cheeks will glow with mingled shame and indignation. Roused by their loud calls within him, with a laudable zeal he will resolve, and with an honest ardour he will strive, that these things shall not continue to disgrace his country.

With an aspect illuminated by a just and noble enthusiasm, with the fire of indignant patriotism sparkling in his eye, he will stand forth and intreat the attention of his countrymen. "For sake the miserable error" (he will say to that portion of his fellow-citizens who are lamenting the effects of popular delusion) "for sake the miserable error of complaining of the public defeat, without endeavouring to remove its cause; why rest second causes, without extending your attention to the original sources of your evils? In vain do you sue for armies to defend your frontiers, fleets to rescue your commerce from the grasp of foreign plunder, magistracies to defend your persons and your property at home. All these may be had, and still much be wanting to your happiness and security, if there is not knowledge and virtue in the people. Guard, then, with holy zeal and constant vigilance, these important posts of union and safety. The people who are not enlightened, will and must be slaves!"

Biff. Gaz.

Cash given for rags.

Judge Tucker's Blackstone.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING AN AMERICAN EDITION OF

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES
With Notes of Reference to the Constitution and Laws of the
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE
UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

With an appendix to each volume containing
tracts upon such subjects as appeared
necessary to form a systematic view of the
laws of Virginia as a member of the federal union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,
Professor of law in the College of William
and Mary, and one of the Judges of
the General Court, in Virginia.

THE PROPOSED EDITION WILL CONTAIN

I. An Introduction, or Preface.

II. Notes on such parts of the Commentaries as treat on subjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the constitution and laws of the federal government, or of the state of Virginia; shewing in what instances the principles of the British constitution, the maxims of that government, the general customs, or common law of England, acts of the British parliament, and particular customs, or prescriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered or amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumstances, political considerations, or the express provisions contained in our constitution and statute law.

III. To each volume of the Commentaries, there will be an appendix; into which will be introduced notes of a more considerable length, which cannot conveniently be inserted in the body of the work, and short tracts upon some subjects arising out of our own constitution and laws.

IV. THE appendix to the first volume will contain; 1. A discourse on government; 2. An inquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and statutes of England, in the United States respectively; and whether the same be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the constitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular constitution, and acts of its legislature; together with such acts of the parliament of Great Britain, as may be still supposed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the constitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the state constitutions; a brief examination of their respective powers; a short parallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of some of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto proposed by the several state conventions; and of such as may still be proper to be taken into further consideration. 5. A short view of the constitution of Virginia; an examination of some of Mr. Jefferson's positions respecting it; some hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Observations on the right of conscience and the freedom of the press, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progress, and present state of slavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws respecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. THE appendix to the second volume will contain a short abstract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to such as are not to be found in any general code. 2. A discourse on the law of descents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of descents according thereto. 4. A table shewing the manner in which estates in parcenary shall be divided pursuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws respecting escheats and forfeitures, passed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws respecting slaves as property. 7. A discourse on the subject of the laws restraining usury.

VI. THE appendix to the third volume will contain a short view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abstract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the existing laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. THE appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abstract of the criminal jurisdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia: and a short discourse on treason.

VIII. THE tracts mentioned in the fourth section—together with the Editor's preface and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the first volume of Blackstone; will in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts first mentioned in the fourth section, will be attached to the first part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the same section, will make the appendix to the second part.

THE notes dispersed throughout the work will amount to 14 or fifteen hundred. Those which refer to the constitution and laws of the United States are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type on superfine paper, and in five very large octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it shall go to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to press be published in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, shall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

IT is presumed, a little consideration will make it obvious, that a work so extensive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to press until a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The Publishers do not recollect that any book of the same amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchase money being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed.—In the present case, the whole work will be finished and completely bound before any payment is made.

It is earnestly requested, that the gentlemen who intend subscribing, will forward their names, as soon as possible, either by letter (post paid) to the Publishers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book sellers in the neighboring towns. The post masters will also be furnished with a subscription paper, and it is presumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine subscribers shall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly understood, that the person who receives a copy for procuring subscribers, must be answerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who sign his list. The Publishers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete; therefore, determined not to leave a single set, without at that time, receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the Publishers, are requested to mention where the books are to be sent, and if possible, to make the place of delivery some considerable and well-known town. Subscription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleasants, in Richmond; Messrs. Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk; Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; Mr. Henderson, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Bishop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburtis, Martinsburgh; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, N. Carolina; Messrs. Bailly and Waller, Charleston, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marsh, Georgetown, Potomac; Messrs. Rapin & Co. Washington City; Messrs. G. Hill, and Conrad, & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publishers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be considerably the lowest priced law book, for a similar extent, and including a copy-right purchase, that has appeared for many years either in America or Europe.

WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH,
ABRAHAM SMALL.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1. (14) 1aw8w

TO BE RENTED,

FOR THE YEAR ENSUING,
All the Property fronting on Water and Union Streets; including the Ware, House, Lumber Yard, and Wharf; the property of Joshua Gilpin and Thomas Gilpin.—apply to

PHILIP WANTON.

The above property will be let separate or together, as may suit tenants.

6th mo. 25.

1aw

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Washington, offer for sale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, viz.

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, though small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocetan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an excellent good land on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the leythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky.—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres, ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Culpepper county.
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson, do.
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmoreland, do.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Washington, Fairfax, do.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon, do.
LAWRENCE LEWIS, Wood-Lawn, do.

August 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the subscribers at the corner of Prince and Water Streets.

New-England Rum in barrels, best Boston Bay Mackerell, pickled Salmon, Whale Oil, mould and dipt Candles, brown Soap, Allum Salt, Allum Ground, ditto, fine, do. three boxes Tumblers, 2 hids. Allum, 1 case fashionable men's Hats, a few casks Bordeaux Claret, Grindstones, Rhode Island Lime, best manufactured Richmond Tobacco, and a general assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes.

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

September 8.

TO RENT,

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS
STABLE,

Calculated to hold four horses; partitioned from the stable is a convenient CARRIAGE HOUSE; a Loft for Hay covers the whole. For particulars apply to the printer hereof.

Sept. 20.

eo.

CARVING, GILBING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's in the house lately occupied by Grove Wright;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of Prints and Looking-Glasses of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

September 3.

eo

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.
Has for Sale at his Store, corner of Prince and Union Streets,

Molasses in hds. and barrels,

Sugar in barrels,

Coffee and Pepper, in bags.

Hysonskin and Soucheong Tea,

Leper's Snuff, in half barrels and kegs assorted,

Raisin, in kegs and boxes,

West India and New England Rum,

Whisky and Apple Brandy,

Madeira and Malaga Wines,

Mens' Furr Hats, in boxes,

India Cotton and Ravens Duck,

Soal Leather and Tanner's Oil, and a few pieces handsome Furniture, consisting of two elegant Cabinets and Book Cases, one Side-board, Ladies' Secretaries, Bureau's, Wash Stands, Chairs, &c. &c.

N. B. He gives Cash for Flax-Sced.

Sept. 17.

ent.

To be Rented,

The House in which I now live, of which I have a lease for upwards of three years from this time; the situation is eligible and the House commodious. For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax street, June 19.

eo

100 SACKS FINE SALT
for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31.

eo

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the sloop Eliza, Capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different sizes,

To be sold cheap by the subscriber at his store on Col. Hooe's wharf.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25.

eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. 11.]

The subscriber appointed AUC given Bond and solicits a share Joseph Riddle, Union Streets, receive GOODS next week. September 11

On

At ten o'clock,

Rum in h

Whiskey in b

Gin in casks

Port wine in

Molasses in b

Sugar in hds

White and br

Chocolate in

Coffee in tier

Raisins in ke

Queens Ware

assorted,

A variety o

—AMON

Superfine clot

Narrow Clot

Irish Linens,

Sail duck of c

Chintzes and

Cambric and

India Muslin

Coloured thro

Ribbons, Hat

A number of

P.

September 28

Lands i

To be sold by

Tontine Coffe

2d day of Dec

noon.

Eleven th

in one or more

ty of Fayette,

30 miles from

20 miles south

adjacent to the

two Maima

settlements.

well watered and

tions.

These lands

Licking and Ke

gale two to thr

extremity of the

To be sold at

as the above, a

of nine thousand

in the county o

tucky, nearly th

ington, Frankfo

as the foregoing

the former and

stant from the la

The soil is in

tered and timbe

as the former tr

of the settled pa

posite a Jersey

by Edmund Ra

1788, and the t

disputable.

As these land

behalf of credito

fold to the hig

notes at two and

Capt. Fowler

of Lexington;

of Woodford co

near Frankfort

For further info

plan of the lands

Wilkes Elgts. o

York, or to Mr

gins.

Int'r 30.

Cash giv